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be measured by the police department according to the Bertillon system, which includes the taking of finger prints. *Downs v. Swann*, 111 Md. 53, 73 Atl. 653. When criminals begin to realize the importance attached by prosecutors and courts to finger-print evidence, the rights of the accused on this point will be investigated and declared; or will "unforgeable signatures" fall into the disfavor of the better class of cut-throats and safe-crackers, and tell-tale marks be quietly omitted from the record of crime?—S. W. W. in *Law Notes*, Feb., 1917.

New York Police as Employment Agents.—Commissioner Arthur Woods has reported that during 1916 New York policemen found work for 700 former convicts. The policemen were not actuated by sentimental motives. "We have done it," said Mr. Woods, "because we believe it is one of the best ways of preventing crime."

Here is a line of work suggestive in its possible application to Chicago. Unemployed former convicts add greatly to the burden of police responsibility. Every ex-convict is a source of worry to the conscientious police official who is eternally expecting trouble. Further, the difficulty which released prisoners experience in obtaining work is notorious. And when out of work, like other members of the human race, they are much more likely to become law-breakers.

Assisting them to obtain work establishes a bond of friendship and it reduces the police problem of preventing crime. The convicts are glad to receive the assistance as long as—in the words of one of them—they are not affronted with "the prodigal son stuff." Again, this job-finding activity adds a human interest to the sometimes deadly routine of patrolling the beat. Commissioner Woods has come upon a useful idea. It is commended for local consideration. —Chicago Herald, Jan. 13, 1917.

Comparative Costs of European and American Police.—In the April Review¹ the writer presented some comparative statistics of British and American cities which indicated a much greater relative cost for the cities of the United States than for those of Great Britain. Since the publication of the article, the writer has received a number of inquiries as to the factors of this greater cost. Some of the correspondents have called attention to the different salaries paid all classes of employes in the two countries and inquired how far this difference explains the higher governmental costs noted. The answer to these inquiries has come to hand, with reference to costs of municipal police, in two recent publications. They are (1) a book published by the Century Company of New York entitled "European Police Systems," written by Raymond B. Fosdick, former commissioner of accounts of New York city, and (2) a volume on general municipal statistics issued by the census bureau as for the fiscal year of 1915, although most of the figures presented relate to the calendar year 1914. From the two publications is compiled the following table of minimum and maximum salaries of patrolmen of twelve European and thirteen American cities:

¹See National Municipal Review, vol. V, p. 252.

<i>City.</i>	<i>Minimum Salary.</i>	<i>Maximum Salary.</i>	<i>City.</i>	<i>Minimum Salary.</i>	<i>Maximum Salary.</i>
London:					
Metropolitan force.....	\$336.96	\$436.80	New York	\$1,000.00	\$1,400.00
City of London.....	355.68	549.12	Chicago	900.00	1,320.00
Liverpool	336.96	449.28	Philadelphia	821.00	1,095.00
Manchester	336.96	449.28	St. Louis	780.00	1,080.00
Glasgow	313.04	436.80	Boston	730.00	1,400.00
Berlin	333.20	499.80	Cleveland	1,000.00	1,218.00
Hamburg	464.10	666.40	Baltimore	780.00	1,040.00
Dresden	404.60	499.80	Pittsburgh	960.00	1,200.00
Paris	405.30	482.50	Los Angeles	800.00	1,200.00
Vienna	283.18	503.44	Milwaukee	960.00	1,140.00
Amsterdam	292.60	344.85	Washington	900.00	1,200.00
Rome	231.60	231.60	Minneapolis	900.00	1,080.00
Madrid	180.00	225.00	Seattle	1,020.00	1,200.00

From the foregoing exhibit it may be seen that the salaries of police patrolmen in the European cities were the highest in Hamburg and next highest in London. They were lowest in Rome and Madrid being less than one half as great as in the two cities first mentioned and not much more than one half of those of most other cities referred to in the table. It may be mentioned, however, that they were equally low in other Italian, Spanish and Portuguese cities.

The salaries paid by the American cities mentioned in the table, all with populations exceeding 300,000, may well be studied in connection with those of the minor cities, with populations between 30,000 and 300,000. In none of them did the minimum salary of patrolmen fall below \$700, and in but few was it less than \$800. In Oakland, California, the maximum salary was \$1,404, and in Jacksonville, Florida, it was \$1,460, or more in both cases than in any large municipality. For the minor cities as a whole the average salary was not greatly different from that of St. Louis, Baltimore and Minneapolis.

In turn comparing the salaries of European and American patrolmen, it is to be noticed that the highest paid policemen of the largest European cities receive about one half the compensation of those of the average American city. Further, it is to be seen that the patrolmen of Italian and Spanish cities receive as a whole not more than one fourth to one sixth of the policemen of the American city of the same population.

The salaries quoted are in all cases *cash*. In British cities and in some other European municipalities, unmarried policemen are lodged, either without expense or with small expense to them, and married and unmarried men are provided with some, if not all, their meals at cost. In these and other ways, the purchasing power of police salaries in Europe as compared with American salaries, is somewhat larger than is indicated by the figures of the exhibit.

As the compensation of patrolmen constitutes for all cities, European and American, from one-half to three-fourths of all expenses of police departments, it can readily be seen that the different compensation of police employees is the principal, if not the only material cause of the greater cost of police service in American cities to which I called attention in the April National Municipal Review.—LE GRAND POWERS, *Washington, D. C.*, in National Municipal Review for Jan., 1917.